

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

MOTENNAS, LLC and ANTENNAS  
DIRECT, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS,  
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES,  
PARTNERSHIPS, and  
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATES  
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE "A,"

Defendants.

Case No. 1:23-cv-16058

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**VERIFIED COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs Motennas, LLC ("Motennas") and Antennas Direct, Inc. ("ADI") (collectively, "Plaintiffs") hereby bring the present action against all Individuals, Corporations, Limited Liability Companies, Partnerships, and Unincorporated Associates Identified on Schedule A (collectively, "Defendants"), attached hereto, as follows:

**I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims pursuant to the provisions of the Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)-(b) (exclusive patent claim jurisdiction), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (original federal question jurisdiction).

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants structure their business activities so as to target consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive e-commerce stores operating under the aliases identified on Schedule A

attached hereto (the “Seller Aliases”). Specifically, Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers, offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, sell products which infringe Plaintiffs’ patented invention, as described below, (collectively, the “Unauthorized Products”) to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiffs substantial injury in the state of Illinois.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

3. Plaintiffs filed this case to prevent e-commerce store operators who infringe upon Plaintiffs’ patented invention from further selling and/or offering for sale Unauthorized Products. Defendants create e-commerce stores under one or more Seller Aliases and then advertise, offer for sale, and/or sell Unauthorized Products to unknowing consumers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases share identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the Unauthorized Products offered for sale, establishing that a logical relationship exists between them, and that Defendants’ infringing operation arises out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants take advantage of a set of circumstances, including the anonymity and mass reach afforded by the Internet and the cover afforded by international borders, to violate Plaintiffs’ intellectual property rights with impunity. Defendants attempt to avoid liability by operating under one or more Seller Aliases to conceal their identities, locations, and the full scope and interworking of their infringing operation. Plaintiffs are forced to file this action to combat Defendants’ infringing of its patented invention, as well as to protect consumers from purchasing Unauthorized Products over the internet. Plaintiffs have been, and

continue to be, irreparably damaged through loss of market share and erosion of Plaintiffs' patent rights because of Defendants' actions and therefore seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

### **III. THE PARTIES**

4. Plaintiff, Motennas, LLC, is a Missouri based limited liability company with its principal place of business at 16388 Westwoods Business Park, Ellisville, MO and is the owner of the patent asserted in this action.

5. Plaintiff, Antennas Direct, Inc., is a Missouri based corporation with its principal place of business at 16388 Westwoods Business Park, Ellisville, MO and is exclusively authorized to sell the patent invention asserted in this action.

6. Motennas is the owner, by assignment, of all right, title, and interest in U.S. Patent No. 8,884,839 ("the '839 Patent"). A true and correct copy of the '839 Patent is attached hereto as

#### **Exhibit 1.**

7. The '839 Patent issued on November 11, 2014. *See* Exhibit 1.

8. The '839 Patent was and is valid and enforceable at all times relevant to this action and is entitled to a presumption of validity under 35. U.S.C. § 282.

9. Claim 4 of the '839 Patent reads:

A antenna system for providing amplified over-the-air television signals to a display

device, comprising;

an OTA antenna element;

an amplifier;

a power supply circuit integrated with said amplifier;

a power cable to connect said power supply circuit of said amplifier to a power source; and

a coaxial cable connecting said antenna element to said amplifier, and a second coaxial cable to connect said amplifier to a display device.

10. Claims 2-3 of the ‘839 Patent are dependent claims stemming from Claim 1 and Claims 5-6 are dependent Claims of 4. *See* Exhibit 1.

11. Plaintiffs invent, manufacture, market, and sell a variety of indoor and outdoor television antennas and accessories for said antennas, such as amplifiers, low-noise preamplifier systems, antenna combiners, and antenna masts. Plaintiffs sell their products, including products that embody the ‘839 Patent (collectively, “Plaintiffs’ Products”), exclusively direct-to-consumer through ADI’s website (<https://www.antennasdirect.com/>) and through ADI’s Amazon webstore.

12. Plaintiffs provides notice of their patent rights for all Plaintiffs’ Products associated with any of Plaintiffs’ patents on ADI’s website (<https://www.antennasdirect.com/antennasdirect-patents.html>). *See* Figure 1 below.

ClearStream Eclipse® Amplified Model #: ECL-A	<b>USA:</b> U.S. Design Patent D883,264; U.S. Patent 8,884,839 <b>China:</b> Chinese Utility Patent ZL201520326344.1 <b>EU:</b> EU Community Design Patents 000946587-0001 and 000946587-0004; German Utility Model Patent 20 2015 003 709.7 <b>Taiwan:</b> R.O.C. Invention Patent No. I369025
ClearStream Eclipse® 2 Model #: ECLDUO2A	<b>USA:</b> U.S. Design Patents D867,347, D883,264, D888,697, and D931,260; U.S. Patents 10,615,501, 11,024,968, 8,884,839, and 11,482,783; <b>China:</b> Chinese Utility Patent ZL201520326344.1 <b>EU:</b> EU Community Design Patents 000946587-0001, 000946587-0002, 000946587-0004, and 000946587-0005; German Utility Model Patent 20 2015 003 709.7 <b>Taiwan:</b> R.O.C. Invention Patent No. I369025

Figure 1 (<https://www.antennasdirect.com/antennasdirect-patents.html>)

13. On information and belief, Defendants, either individually or jointly, operate one or more e-commerce stores under the Seller Aliases listed in Schedule A attached hereto. Tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope of their operation make it virtually impossible for Plaintiffs to learn Defendants' true identities and the exact interworking of their infringing network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiffs will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

#### IV. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

14. The success of the Plaintiffs' Products has resulted in significant infringement of the '839 Patent. Because of this, Plaintiffs have implemented an anti-infringement program that involves investigating suspicious websites and online marketplace listings identified in proactive Internet sweeps. Recently, Plaintiffs have identified many fully interactive e-commerce stores offering Unauthorized Products on online marketplace platforms like Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon"), eBay, Inc. ("eBay"), and Walmart, Inc. ("Walmart"), including the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases. True and correct copies of the screenshot printouts showing the active e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases reviewed are attached as **Exhibit 2**.

15. The Seller Aliases target consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. According to a report prepared for The Buy Safe America Coalition, most counterfeit products now come through international mail and express courier services (as opposed to containers) due to increased sales from offshore online infringers. *The Counterfeit Silk Road: Impact of Counterfeit Consumer Products Smuggled Into the United States*, prepared by John Dunham & Associates (**Exhibit 3**).

16. Because counterfeit products sold by offshore online counterfeiters do not enter normal retail distribution channels, the U.S. economy lost an estimated 300,000 or more full-time

jobs in the wholesale and retail sectors alone in 2020. *Id.* When accounting for lost jobs from suppliers that would serve these retail and wholesale establishments, and the lost jobs that would have been induced by employees re-spending their wages in the economy, the total economic impact resulting from the sale of counterfeit products was estimated to cost the United States economy over 650,000 full-time jobs that would have paid over \$33.6 billion in wages and benefits. *Id.* Additionally, it is estimated that the importation of counterfeit goods costs the United States government nearly \$7.2 billion in personal and business tax revenues in the same period. *Id.*

17. Online marketplace platforms like those used by Defendants do not adequately subject new sellers to verification and confirmation of their identities, allowing counterfeiters to “routinely use false or inaccurate names and addresses when registering with these e-commerce platforms.” **Exhibit 4**, Daniel C.K. Chow, *Alibaba, Amazon, and Counterfeiting in the Age of the Internet*, 40 NW. J. INT’L L. & BUS. 157, 186 (2020); *see also* report on “Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Jan. 24, 2020), attached as **Exhibit 5**, and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for a counterfeiter to begin selling” and that “[t]he ability to rapidly proliferate third-party online marketplaces greatly complicates enforcement efforts, especially for intellectual property rights holders.” Counterfeiters hedge against the risk of being caught and having their websites taken down from an e-commerce platform by establishing multiple virtual storefronts. **Exhibit 5** at p. 22. Since platforms generally do not require a seller on a third-party marketplace to identify the underlying business entity, counterfeiters can have many different profiles that can appear unrelated even though they are commonly owned and operated. **Exhibit 5** at p. 39. Further, “[e]-commerce platforms create

bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of counterfeits and counterfeiters.” **Exhibit 4** at 186-187. Specifically, brand owners are forced to “suffer through a long and convoluted notice and takedown procedure only [for the counterfeit seller] to reappear under a new false name and address in short order.” *Id.* at p. 161.

18. The very same concerns regarding anonymity, multi-storefront infringers, and slow and ineffective notice and takedown marketplace procedures impact Plaintiffs’ enforcement efforts when trying to assert their own patent rights.

19. Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers using one or more Seller Aliases, offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, sell and/or offer for sale Unauthorized Products to residents of Illinois.

20. Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from similar advertising and marketing strategies. For example, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases appear sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars in multiple ways, including via credit cards, Alipay, Amazon Pay, and/or PayPal. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often include content and images that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish their stores from an authorized retailer. Plaintiffs have not licensed or authorized Defendants use of the ‘839 Patent, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of Plaintiffs’ Products.

21. E-commerce store operators like Defendants commonly engage in fraudulent conduct when registering the Seller Aliases by providing false, misleading and/or incomplete

information to e-commerce platforms to prevent discovery of their true identities and the scope of their e-commerce operation.

22. E-commerce store operators like Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Unauthorized Products. Such seller alias registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by e-commerce store operators like Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope and interworking of their infringing operation, and to avoid being shut down.

23. Even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious aliases, the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often share unique identifiers, such as templates with common design elements that intentionally omit contact information or other information for identifying Defendants or other Seller Aliases they operate or use. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases include other common features, such as registration patterns, accepted payment methods, check-out methods, keywords, advertising tactics, similarities in price and quantities, the same incorrect grammar and misspellings, and/or the use of the same text and images. Additionally, Unauthorized Products for sale by the Seller Aliases bear similar irregularities and indicia of being infringing to one another, suggesting that the Unauthorized Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that Defendants are interrelated.

24. E-commerce store operators like Defendants communicate with each other through QQ.com chat rooms and utilize websites, like sellerdefense.cn, that provide tactics for operating multiple online marketplace accounts and evading detection by intellectual property owners. Websites like sellerdefense.cn also tip off e-commerce store operators like Defendants of new intellectual property infringement lawsuits filed by intellectual property owners, such as Plaintiffs,



and recommend that e-commerce operators cease their infringing activity, liquidate their associated financial accounts, and change the payment processors that they currently use to accept payments in their online stores.

25. Infringers such as Defendants typically operate under multiple seller aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation despite Plaintiffs' enforcement. E-commerce store operators like Defendants maintain offshore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their financial accounts to offshore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court to avoid payment of any monetary judgment awarded to plaintiffs.

26. Defendants are working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell Unauthorized Products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiffs have, jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully infringed the '839 Patent in connection with the use and/or manufacturing of Unauthorized Products and distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet.

27. Defendants' unauthorized use and/or manufacturing of the invention claimed in the '839 Patent in connection with the distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized Products, including the sale of Unauthorized Products into the United States, including Illinois, is likely to cause, and has caused, loss of market share and erosion of Plaintiffs' patent rights are irreparably harming Plaintiffs.

**COUNT I**  
**PATENT INFRINGEMENT (15 U.S.C. § 271)**

28. Plaintiffs hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

29. As shown, Defendants are working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell infringing products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiffs, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully offered for sale, sold, and/or imported into the United States for subsequent resale or use the same product that infringes directly and/or indirectly the ‘839 Patent.

30. As shown in the example claim chart attached as **Exhibit 6**, the products being sold by Defendants infringes at least Claim 4 of the ‘839 Patent. The claim chart of Exhibit 6 is illustrative only and is made without the benefit of discovery or claim construction, and Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify its infringement theory as appropriate as the case proceeds. Although the claim chart only includes Claim 4, Plaintiffs alleges that Defendants have infringed each and every claim of the ‘839 Patent.

31. Specifically, Defendants have infringed and continue to infringe each and every claim of the ‘839 Patent by making, using, importing, selling, and/or offering to sell their infringing products in the United States without authorization or license from Plaintiffs.

32. Defendants have profited by their infringement of the ‘839 Patent, and Plaintiffs have suffered actual harm as a result of Defendants’ infringement.

33. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ infringement, Plaintiffs have suffered irreparable harm and monetary and other damages in an amount to be determined. Defendants’ infringement of the ‘839 Patent in connection with the offering to sell, selling, or importing of products that infringe the ‘839 Patent, including such acts into the State of Illinois, is irreparably harming Plaintiffs. Defendants’ wrongful conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable harm resulting from the loss of its lawful patent rights to exclude others from making,

using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the patented inventions as well as the lost sales and loss of repeat sales stemming from the infringing acts.

34. Defendants' infringement has been and continues to be willful. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and this is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

35. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283. Unless Defendants are preliminarily and permanently enjoined by this Court from continuing their infringement of the '839 Patent, Plaintiffs will continue to suffer additional irreparable harm, including loss of market share and erosion of patent rights.

36. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, in no event less than a reasonable royalty.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:

- a. Making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use any products that infringe upon U.S. Patent No. 8,884,839; and
- b. Aiding, abetting, contributing to, or otherwise assisting anyone in infringing upon U.S. Patent No. 8,884,839.

2) Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiffs' request, those with notice of the injunction, including without limitation, any websites and/or online marketplace platforms, such as Amazon,

eBay, and Walmart, shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of goods that infringe U.S. Patent No. 8,884,839.

3) That Judgment be entered against Defendants finding that they have infringed upon U.S. Patent No. 8,884,839.

4) That Judgment be entered against Defendants finding that infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,884,839 has been willful.

5) That Plaintiffs be awarded damages for such infringement in an amount to be proven at trial, in no event less than a reasonable warranty pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, together with interests and costs.

6) That Plaintiffs be awarded treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 for Defendants' willful infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,884,839.

7) A finding that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

8) That Plaintiffs be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

9) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

### **JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: November 16, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Edward L. Bishop

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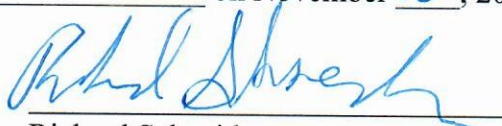
*Counsel for Plaintiffs, Motennas, LLC and  
Antennas Direct, Inc.*

**VERIFICATION**

I, Richard Schneider, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am the President of Motennas, LLC and Antennas Direct, Inc. As such, I am authorized to make this Verification on both Motennas, LLC's and Antennas Direct, Inc.'s behalf.
2. I have read the foregoing Verified Complaint and, based on my personal knowledge and my knowledge of information reported to me by subordinates and colleagues who report to me, the factual allegations contained in the Verified Complaint are true.
3. I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing statements made by me are true and correct.

Executed in Ellisville, Missouri on November 16, 2023



Richard Schneider  
President  
Motennas, LLC and Antennas Direct, Inc.